THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - - $4 00
For one month, - - - - - - - - 1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - 2 00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865. NO. 24.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type, which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10 00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

Important Concerning Pardons.

The following letter, addressed to the Governor of Virginia, has been furnished for publication. It explains itself:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Aug. 27, 1865.

Hon. F H Peirpoint,
Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I am directed by the Attorney General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and to say in reply, that as far as this office is concerned, you have his full authority for saying that the only influence possible to be exerted in the matter of pardons by any agent or attorney, who ever he may be, is to *delay* the petion. All cases coming under the 13th exception, and all pretty civil officers, having your recommendation need nothing further. They are approved by the Attorney General as a matter of course. The President declares that any intimation that money can assist a petitioner is a gross insult to his whole office, from himself to his humblest messenger.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. F. PLEASANTS,
Pardon Clerk.

The President very justly and properly repels the intimation that pardons can be obtained with money. It is an impeachment of his sagacity, if not the honor of himself and his subordinates.

A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says:

Mr. Alexander Dudley, President of Richmond and York River railroad left this city this morning for Washington. It is supposed his visit will result in regaining the pardon of the Executive, which has been withdrawn by the Commanding officer of this Department.

This is the individual who it is said obtained his pardon through a "pardon broker."

The New Jersey Democratic Convention.

TRENTON, August 30.—The Democratic Convention of this State met here to-day. There was a very large attendance. Colonel Robert Hamilton was chosen temporary chairman.—After appointing committees on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization, the Convention took a recess.

On re-assembling, General Runyon was unanimously nominated on the third ballot. Resolutions were adopted charging the consequences of the war on the election of a sectional President and the fanaticism of a sectional party; favoring a return of the Government to its original purposes and objects; favoring a return to a gold and silver currency; declaring and insisting on the rights of the States; opposing negro suffrage; emphatically agreeing with President Johnson that this subject must be left with the States; opposing the exemption of Government bonds from taxation as an unequal measure; expressing sympathy for and gratitude to the soldiers; insisting that the Government shall pay the soldiers the full bounty promised them; opposing military arrests; favoring the freedom of elections and the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*; and finally declaring the National debt to be erroneously and improperly managed.

The Convention then adjourned after a favorable speech from General Runyon.

From Cape Haytien---Farther Accounts of the Revolution.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The gunboat State of Georgia, from Cape Haytien on the 22d, brings advices that the rebels had captured by surprise, Fort St. Michael, on the opposite side of the river, causing Geffard's troops to evacuate Petite Anse and stop the bombardment of the town. The town had been relieved by blockade running, and a blockade runner from Nassau had run in with provisions, arms and ammunition, after many citizens had died from fright and starvation. But few had been killed. The rebels had enticed three of Geffrard's officers from the American Consul's house, where they had taken refuge, and shot them dead in cold blood. Flour was $25 per barrel; rice 30 cents per pound, and sugar 50 cents.

The rebels are determined to hold out, and the Government forces are reduced to small numbers by deaths and desertions.

From Savannah

NEW YORK, August 30.—The steamer Nevada, from Savannah on the 26th inst., has arrived. The *Herald* contains no news of importance.—General Brannon has issued orders for a tax on citizens to defray the expense of cleaning the streets, etc. Also an order that all arms and accoutrements belonging to the Government be turned in to the Quartermaster.

Business is apparently reviving in Savannah. 2,300 bales of cotton arrived there during the week ending on the 26th.

Reports from the Mexican Border

NEW ORLEANS August 30.—Advices from the Mexican border to the 19th represent a curiously paternal state of affairs between our Generals on the Rio Grande and certain dignitaries of Maximilian's Government, who, it seems, have been hobnobbing together and treating each other in a true convival style. Our Generals are reported as expressing friendship for the Empire.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 44, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to La old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALO TONGUES
&c., &c., &c.

will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,
&c., &c.

☞ He invites an inspection of his stock.
au 14-tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS
AND
MOST COMFORTABLE
ROUTE
FROM CHARLOTTE
TO THE
NORTHERN CITIES,
VIA
North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad
AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 8 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

STROTHER & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
(*Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,*)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c; &c., &c.

Press moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly. au 8-tf

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
FROM
GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY
HENSHAW & THORBURN,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN,
(HITCHING'S OLD STAND.)
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF
FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AND
LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
And oblige your obedient servant,
PH. THEIM.
Aug. 21 3m.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S
AT
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful; Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemisetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
aug 14-tf

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BY
STROTHER & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

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Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,
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Two Vols. Cloth. With over 100 Maps and Illustrations.

PRICE - - - - - $3.00.

THIS great work is now, for the first time, offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really

A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

COAL, COPPER, LEAD, IRON AND GOLD MINES, Quarries, Lumber Lands, etc., etc.

☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade.

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*** Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times, and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

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Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the
HAT BUSINESS,
No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,
and having received a
NEW STOCK OF GOODS
is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE
will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18 1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.
W. B. GULICK,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of
STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.
Aug. 24 tsep20.

THE DAILY EXPRESS,
Petersburg, Va.

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

ADVERTISING RATES.
ONE SQUARE.

Two weeks,	$ 5 00
One month,	8 00
Two months,	10 00
Three months,	15 00
Six months,	24 00
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Two weeks,	$10 00
One month,	12 00
Two months,	15 00
Three months,	18 00
Six months,	30 00
One year,	50 00

Persons desiring a greater quantity of space than is above designated, will be accommodated on liberal terms.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single copy, [mailed,]	5 Cts.
One month, do	35 "
Three months, do	$1 00
Six months, do	3 50
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Address, A. F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Aug 19-tf Petersburg, Va.

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Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

P. F. PESCUD
Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of
FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WIN' DOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EX . TRACTS & DYE STUFFS,
WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock. au 7 tf

A. KLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 6-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

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FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10.00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 1f Raleigh, N. C.

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FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
(*Near old County Wharf.*)
NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 9-tf

*** City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,
ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.
August 19-1m DR. W. R. MILLER.

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-codtw

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING,
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular Lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8 1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14.—31st Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 27, 1865. 91—3m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,
COMMISSION AND PURCHASING
MERCHANTS,
No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. R. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN R. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
P. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 23-cim.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PRSL, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January $4.00
For one month - - - - 1,00
" two months - - - - 2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

NOTICE.—Our friends in Wilmington who desire to subscribe for or advertise in the *Sentinel*, will please leave their names with

Messrs. Andrews & Bardin, No. 2, South Water Street.
Mr A. E. Hall, No. 22, North Water Street.
Those in Newbern, with
Messrs. Foard & Cuningim.
Messrs. W. H. Oliver & Co.
Messrs. Hughes & Dill.

WE SHALL BE GREATLY OBLIGED to any and all acting Post Masters in the State, or any friend, to inform us at once whether the *Sentinel* forwarded to any one is not taken out. Gentlemen or ladies, to whom the *Sentinel* has been sent regularly, and who have not informed us to the contrary, after the 1st of September, will be regarded as subscribers, and expected to pay for it accordingly.

PLATFORMS ARE TICKLISH things. If not carefully worded and weighed, they frequently occasion trouble, and give the makers oftentimes a chance to be let through.

Our neighbor, the *Standard*, is famous for platforms, and is almost equally famous for not standing long at a time upon those of its own making.

We hold the *Standard* responsible for the discussion of the State war debt, pending the canvass for the Convention. Anxious it says to narrow down the issues before the people and so harmonize public sentiment as much as possible, it resorted to the old political scheme of a platform for sound Union men. It was drawn up with care and in the hope it says, that in "this way, we would discuss exactly what was necessary, and nothing more." It was especially anxious "that the Convention should leave the war debt exactly as they found it."

Now we have not seen a thoughtful man, who was in favor of discussing the war debt as a question for the Convention, or one who thought the Convention *ought to touch it*. The *Sentinel* has been decidedly opposed to all action upon it by the Convention, and kept entirely *mum* until the discussion in the canvass originating in the *Standard's* platform, brought us to notice it.

If the object of the *Standard* was to prevent discussion, to prevent any action on the part of the Convention upon the subject it was singularly unfortunate in framing the third plank in its platform. All the rest answered their purpose well. We suppose there would not have been a crack, but for that plank. Let us look at it:

"3. A prompt non recognition of debts contracted by the State in aid of the rebellion; but an equally prompt determination to pay every cent of the State debt contracted previously to the war."

Now who would have inferred from the above that the *Standard* wished the Convention not to touch the war debt? Do not the terms plainly imply action, and *prompt* action? How could a body be *prompt* at doing nothing? Did it not *intend* that the Convention *should* take action to repudiate or declare its non-assumption of the debt? Hence we say, the *Standard* is responsible for the discussion. We believed it would be unwise either to discuss the question, or for the Convention to act upon it.

What we have said, has trenched only upon the moral phases of the question. The legal character of the debt, we believe B. F. Moore, Esq., has fully demonstrated. The State, however, as it cannot be sued, must be regarded in law and equity as a moral being, without corporeal existence.

If the view the *Standard* now takes of the matter be what it intended, then there has been no practical disagreement between us.

We repeat, if it is the purpose of the government to make the non-assumption of the war debt of the States, a *sine qua non* to their full recognition, there is an end to the question, and ought to be to its discussion.

NAKED GENIUS, &c., is the title of a book recently issued from the press of Messrs. Wm. B. Smith & Co., of this city, by *George Moses Horton*, a colored man, a native of this State. We are indebted to the enterprising publishers for a copy. It is professedly a book of poems, but if there is a line of poetry in the volume, we have failed to see it, though we confess we have not examined it critically. It is a curiosity of its kind, which is doubtless the cause of the great sale which we are told the Editor has met with in the North.

The ideas are Ethiopian and if the author could have clothed them in his own vernacular with a tolerable imitation of rhyme, it might have been passable. We would not give the popular melody, "Poor old Ned." for the entire work. Its title is very apt, "Naked Genius." It is naked enough. It is out of its latitude.

The publishers assure us they have a charming book in press, soon to be issued. Success to them.

OUR NEIGHBOR, the *Standard*, indulges in a good deal of twaddle and clap-trap in reply to our article in reference to the State blockading business. It would do how we could bring in that matter and Gov. Vance in a mere notice of "N. C.'s" article. The matter seems to be quite beyond its depth, as it thinks the question of blockade running is beyond the comprehension of Gov. Vance and ourself. It is evidently sore at the bare mention of Gov. Vance's success, and if "the stars don't fall" it will be made much sorer some day.

Pleasantry aside, was it not one of the most natural things, after "N. C." had spoken of the object of the Governor in appointing the Public Treasurer to collect the property of the State, to enquire how the State came in possession of this property? And was it not the duty of the press, if it could fairly do so, to justify an injured man and a faithful public servant, who had been shamefully traduced in connection with this blockading business?

We are not in possession now of the documentary evidence to sustain what we have said, and to present this whole subject in its true light before the people, but it shall be done at a proper time; and then it will be shown whether the blockading business was too vast for the comprehension of the *Sentinel* and Gov. Vance or not. We have not conversed with an officer cognizant of all the facts, who was immediately concerned in the management of the business, who does not declare it to be eminently successful. One single fact which the *Standard* cannot deny, will explode its entire budget of statements.

A high official has informed us, if we remember rightly, that the cotton and rosin purchased by Gov Vance to meet the debt due on account of blockading, and which he had on hand and was claimed as captured property by the United States authorities after the surrender, was worth $600,000 in gold at the time. Now if the debt in Europe is only three hundred thousand dollars, and if Gov. Vance owed the State on this account four millions of Confederate money, both of which statements we however, think are incorrect, *then* the cotton and rosin which he had on hand at the time of the surrender, would have paid off the English debt entire, as well as the four millions of Confederate money which the *Standard* says was due the State, leaving to the advantage of the enterprise the large amount due by the Confederacy, the large amount of good done in clothing our soldiers, all the balance to his credit in England, the goods on hand and the goods in *transitu, as clear gain!!* If the *Standard* really doubts our ability to comprehend the subject of blockading, we challenge it to furnish us with all the documents, and we will make out such an exhibit of the whole affair, if the State will pay us for the labor, as will make every one see as clear as a sunbeam, whether the blockading enterprise of Gov. Vance was a failure or a success. The statement of the *Standard* that there is nothing due in England is incorrect. Whether the State will ever realize anything from it, is another matter.

We owe the *Standard* our thanks for the following admission, which compensates us for our trouble, after all that has been said against Gov Vance touching this affair.

"That Governor Vance managed this trade with the best motives, without the shadow of taint or corruption, nobody doubts, and everybody believes."

Our space prevents a notice of several other points.

From North Carolina.

Raleigh, August 31—Dr. A. W. Harper returned from a special mission through the northern portion of this State where there is no military force, and reports that three negroes were shot in Northampton county, by the county police, for refusing to return to their former masters after engaging employment elsewhere. The people refuse to recognize the freedom of the blacks, who are whipped most fiendishly for even expressing a desire to be free. He also says that a Union man in Hertford county was driven from home for employing a colored girl as a servant without consulting her former master. A perfect reign of terror exists in that portion of the State.

We clip the above from an exchange. We do not know Dr. Harper, nor do we know that there has been such a gentleman in the city.—The dispatch however looks sensational and we doubt its truth. The people of Northampton and Hertford are loyal, quiet and good citizens. Many of them are cut off from mail facilities and may be really ignorant of the state of things and of their duties to the freedmen, and there may be extraordinary cases where they have not been well treated. If half the above be true, it calls for investigation. No sane man can justify injustice and ill treatment to the colored people.—All our people must learn to submit to the inexorable necessity of acknowledging and properly appreciating the present condition of the freedmen. They have the right to work when they please or with whom they please. Their fickle, inconstant course may be perplexing and fretting, but there is no sense in being fretted at any thing now. The proper redress of the whites is this: make your bargains with them and have the contract written and agreed to before witnesses.—Fulfil your part of the contract to the letter, and hold the blacks up to it. If they will not work according to contract, discharge them, and pay them properly for the service rendered. If they are insolent and troublesome report them to the military or to Col Whittlesey's Bureau. Col. W. is a reasonable man and a good officer. He will neither allow the blacks or whites to be imposed upon. He is ready to render all the aid he can to induce the blacks to work, and to make them behave themselves. The people of Northampton and Hertford owe it to themselves to put this matter right before the public, and hence we notice it.

OUR AMIABLE CONTEMPORARY of the *Standard* winces severely under our article reviewing his unfortunate attack upon persons pardoned directly on application to the President. It undertakes a defence but turns it off as a joke.

Our construction of its article was not only legitimate in our estimation, but we have heard no adverse opinion expressed by any one. The *Standard* feels the force of it, and like a jolly stump orator entertains its audience by telling anecdotes.

We had not heard of the case of the parson to whom the *Standard* alludes before, and we certainly had no cause to be offended with the President. The subject of forgiveness, very naturally enthused us and we piously felt for poor sinners against high Heaven, whose chance for pardon we knew was far better than the case of some seemed to be who had shared in the rebellion.—We wanted the *Standard* and the President and the rest, to feel the power of the Divine declaration, "if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Heavenly father forgive you" But we fear the *Standard* is a hard case. It wants people hung and confiscated and ruined, and can stand by and see it done. No wonder. A man who has even up to his *thirtieth* year, resisted the charms of woman, is almost proof against preaching or praying. Nevertheless, if our friend relents at any time and his heart is broken up for his sins, let him come over, we'll pray for him.

WE HAVE PLACED in our columns to-day, several articles which relate to the subject of labor in the South. There is no subject more important to our farmers than this. The crops for the next year will depend upon the quality and quantity of labor employed. The true policy of our colored population is to become cultivators of the soil. Those who can not purchase land should engage as laborers on the plantations, and determine to work well and regularly for reasonable compensation. Farming is better shited for them than any thing else. They will become more independent, more moral and more useful citizens by that course than any other. Our farmers cannot too soon make arrangements for the next year. Col. Whittlesey's Bureau will assist them in obtaining laborers. If, however, our colored people will not work as they should, foreign labor will be called in, and then what is to become of them?

THE RECENT ABLE LETTER OF B. F. Moore, Esq we observe, is attracting very general attention and admiration. It is being copied into the Petersburg and other papers. Mr. Moore has few equals in the Union as a sound, athorough lawyer. His powers of analysis and criticism are of the first order. What he has pondered well, in all matters involving legal investigation he seldom errs. Moreover, he is a statesman and we are glad to say, is no politician. Without any reflection upon Chief Justice Chase, the character of the Supreme Court Bench would not suffer if our fellow citizen Mr. Moore filled his place, and the Judge were back again in politics, of which he appears more fond than law.

Three of the city police of Wilmington were arraigned before the Mayor a few days ago on the charge of drunkenness. Pretty business for policemen.

WE ARE MORTIFIED at the manner in which the *Sentinel* has been printed recently. It shall be done better or not at all. We expect new white paper in a few days.

THE B'hoys of the *Standard* are getting *keen*, quite as keen as the "little end of nothing sharpened."

White and Black Labor in the South.

We perceive at different points from Virginia to Texas there are movements afoot for the introduction of white labor, under the impression that the emancipated slaves will not work, and cannot be relied upon if they engage to work.—To a considerable extent this may be true; but still the question recurs, what will become of these blacks if they be not made in some way to support themselves? They will necessarily, as idlers and vagrants, become a heavy and a dangerous burden upon the community. The war in its destruction of the able-bodied white working men of the South has created a vacuum which, to fill, will require some years of immigration from the North and from Europe, under the strongest inducements. In the meantime the urgent agricultural wants of the Southern States, in the way of labor, can be met at once by the emancipated slaves, and those planters who are disposed in a liberal spirit to adapt themselves to the employment of their late slaves as freemen are pursuing their true policy. On the other hand, the planter who turns his niggers adrift, under the idea that he can do better by the employment of white laborers, is setting an example which, if generally followed up, must inevitably, from the pressure of hunger, drive the blacks to systematic spoliations and scenes of bloody violence. If the blacks are stupid and foolish in their exaggerated notions of emancipation, the intelligence of their late masters must be kindly used to enlighten them. The two races, about half and half throughout the cotton States, cannot exist together without harmony, and the ignorant blacks accustomed to the guidance of the whites, still look to them for instruction and employment. The Freedmen's Bureau, established under the control of the army, are doing something to get the emancipated blacks fairly to work again; but these bureaus are not equal to the task before them. It is a task which properly devolves upon the late masters of these blacks. They still have their corn and cotton fields, and the laborers needed to cultivate them are still at their command, and they must be sustained from the products of the soil around them, whether they cultivate it or not. The simple question before the responsible Southern landholders is this: Shall our liberated blacks support themselves as our laborers, or be supported as idlers, thieves and vagrants?—*N. Y. Herald.*

An effort will be made this winter to obtain an appropriation from Congress to defray the expense of deepening the channel uniting the inland waters of North Carolina with the ocean, which, with the removal of a small bar in the Neuse river, will enable the largest ocean steamer to run to Newbern.

For the Sentinel.

GREENSBORO', N. C., Sept. 1st, 1865.

MR. EDITOR: You have doubtless learned before this time from the *Patriot*, that R. P. Dick, D. T. Caldwell, N. H. D. Wilson and J. Harris, have announced themselves as candidates to represent the people of Guilford in our approaching Convention. This is a good representation. There is not a political demagogue among them, and it is a pity that old Guilford cannot have four representatives instead of three, that they all might be elected and take their seats. What is a little remarkable and no less gratifying is this: they are all men of pure moral character, members in good standing of different branches of the Christian Church.

Mr. Dick is an able lawyer, an eloquent speaker, and a consistent politician. Mr. Caldwell is a man of strong, vigorous intellect, extensive reading, a good speaker, and one of the most consistent politicians I have ever known. His principles are as firm as the ocean's surge-repelling rock, and he is as fearless in their declaration as he is able in their defence. Rev. N. H. D. Wilson is an eloquent preacher, able debater and has one of the most practical business minds that I have ever met with. Should he be elected he will make his mark in the Convention. Friend Harris is a man of fine, practical sense, good judgment, and will make a good member. Guilford is certainly highly favored in being permitted to select her representatives to the Convention from such men. Our people should demand two things of all who come before them asking to be elevated to office, or wishing to become their representatives in the legislative bodies of the country, either State or national. They should require pure morals and good practical sense, and without these no man should be elevated to office or intrusted with the interests and destinies of a free people. Until we do this our country will be subject to the misrule of political gamblers and demagogues that will ruin us. It is a good sign to see pure men coming out to represent our people, and asking to be elevated to office, that they may serve our country in this the crisis of her history.

The *Patriot* has come out in a new dress and is now the neatest paper published in the State. Mr Ingold the enterprising editor deserves great praise for both the mechanical and literary taste with which he conducts his paper.

The *Sentinel* is deservedly very popular with the people, and I think also with the editors in these parts, if I may judge from the frequency with which its editorials are quoted in other papers.

Do you know the difference between the blues and the Jaundice? If you do not I will tell you. Jaundice is the blues of the body, and the blues is the Jaundice of the mind. They both proceed from a torpid liver, and the remedy for each is blue pill and barbary root bitters. They appear to act and re-act on each other—each being both cause and effect. The blues, as a depressed state of mind acts injuriously upon the body and produces Jaundice, and the Jaundice operating on the mind through the body produces blues.

Jaundice and blues have swept like an epidemic all over this country, and we are certainly the *bluest* and *yellowest* people you ever did see.

PHILO.

White Labor necessary for South Carolina.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

As it is known to you and to the Northern people, the slaves of the South have been emancipated, and they are no longer subject to the control and government of the white man in developing the resources and in the production of the great staples of the South—cotton, rice, tobacco, lumber, &c. It is very desirable that the South should continue to produce their staples, even in greater abundance than ever before. It is important to this section, and equally important to the government. By the production of these great staples in abundance, it is very clear that the United States must be the most formidable nation in the world. Because in all the other resources which give strength and greatness to a nation, she surpasses all nations on the globe, and possesses in a most eminent degree all those materials which constitute the greatness of a nation. In consequence of the entirely disorganized condition of the labor of the South, and the very uncertainty as to whether the negro can be made profitable as a laborer, has caused many of the thinking men of this section to come to the conclusion that the production of the great staples of the South must to a very great extent cease unless white labor can be obtained to work the lands in this section. It is the universal purpose of land owners to employ white labor on their farms and as house servants. I am fully satisfied that ten thousand laborers would be immediately employed at fair wages in Abbeville district, South Carolina. This section of the State is very healthy, and the lands are fertile. There is no portion of the State more desirable to live in, or offering greater inducements to white laborers.—The labor of the South must eventually be entirely white, if it would enjoy any degree of prosperity. In the immediate neighborhood of the writer, one thousand white laborers would be employed at once at high wages; in fact, there never has been such a profitable field for white emigration. Mechanics of all kinds, as well as laborers, will be welcomed; and if a sufficient supply can be obtained, then the prosperity of the country must increase; while if the negro is to be relied on to supply the wants, in these respects, of the country, then gradual but inevitable ruin is the certain destiny of the South. A railroad passes through almost every district of the State, and any portion of the State can be reached in forty-eight hours from the city of New York. With a prosperous South the United States will certainly control the commerce of the world. But if the present thoroughly disorganized condition of labor, and the disinclination of the negro to continue to work, the prospect is indeed gloomy for the future. The supply of cotton, instead of being next year at the maximum, will certainly be far below the minimum of former years.

A GREENWOOD (S. C.) PLANTER.

The Rio Grande--Interchange of Friendly Sentiments.

BROWNSVILLE, August 5.—This evening Senor Robles, Mexican Minister of Public Works, came over the river on a visit, and was received by Gen. Steele, who gave his distinguished visitor a quiet dinner at Miller's Hotel.

Amongst the guests were Generals Weitzel and Draper. After a pleasant repast, at which friendly sentiments were exchanged, the party broke up. Senor Robles re-crossing the river.

The Minister is said to be a very agreeable man. He speaks some English, and is fluent in French.

Senor Romero and Gen. Ortega are said to be on their way here, and are looked for daily.—The visit of these two distinguished Liberals seems to point to something about to be done on the Rio Grande.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

MISS Monroe has just returned from the North with a well selected stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

WITH A

VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Store east end of Exchange Hotel.
Raleigh, Sep 3rd, 1865-24 3t pd.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.
sep 1, 1865 24 tf.

Auction Sale.

WE will sell in front of our store
On TUESDAY the 5th of September, 1865,
the following articles:

1 Fine Mahogany desk with all fixtures.
1 Fine Mahogany Sofa.
3 Fine Mahogany Chairs.
1 Table, 1 fine French China Dinner Set, and 1 fine French China Tea Set.
45 Bunches Spun Cotton, from No. 7, to No 10, good quality.
2 Pair fine Brass Andirons, large and small size.
1 Fine Brass Fender medium size.
Several articles Silver Plated Ware, consisting of Baskets, Waiters, &c.
1 Sausage Cutter.
1 small lot of Sole and Upper Leather.
Half barrel of Rice, 1 barrel of Sugar, 1 nice Stove, 1 barrel of Pork, 1 barrel of Vinegar, 1 barrel of Peas, 1 box of Window Glass, Jugs, Jars, Demijohns, Tin and Wooden Buckets, one No. 1 Spinning Wheel,

—ALSO—

One or two small lots of nice Rags,
A few boxes of Dried Herrings, and a few barrels of Pickled Herrings, two barrels of Cakes, and several barrels of damaged Crackers.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sept 4—2t Auctioneers.

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE BOOKSTORE

58 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Has just received another lot of

BOOKS.

For Masons. Mackey's Masonic Lexicon, Manual of the Lodge and Book of the Chapter.

For Schools. Readers, Cornell's, Mitchell's and Monteith's Geographies; Smith's, Emerson's and Davies' old school Arithmetics; Smith's Keel's and Bullion's English, Latin and Greek Grammars; Willard's and Parley's Histories of United States and the World; Brewer's Familiar Science, &c.

For the Ladies and the Literati. Napoleon's Julius Cæsar; Poems; Novels of standard authors; foolscap, legal cap, letter, note and mourning paper of finest qualities; Indelible Ink; Arnold's Fluid, etc., etc.

For Families and Everybody. Family Bibles, Books of Common Prayer; Baptist and Presbyterian Hymn Books; Photograph Albums and Photographs, &c., etc., etc.

Wrapping Paper and elegant Linen Playing Cards for sale very cheap by the wholesale.

WM. B. SMITH & CO.
sep 1-24 tf.

A Charming New Book!

In Press: will be issued by 1st of October, 1865,

BY WM. B. SMITH & CO.,

FIELD AND FIRESIDE BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
58 FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,

NAMELESS:

BY MRS. FANNY MERDAUGH DOWNING. One Volume, 16 mo., Fine Cloth. Price $2.

THIS is really a charming story of heart life and the fashionable world, told in the most elegant and refined language. Aside from the absorbing plot so nicely interwoven, it abounds in suggestive, pleasing thoughts; reflective and descriptive passages grand and exquisite in character and finish. Wherever "Nameless" is read it will be prized as a thoughtful and valuable—though silent—friend. Society will receive such a book as this with a grateful welcome.

Cash orders from the trade, or from single subscribers, may be forwarded at once.

*** Editors inserting this advertisement with this note will receive a copy of the book.

sep 1-24 tf.

House and Three and a Half Acres of Land

FOR SALE IN

Thomasville.

THIS is one of the most desirable situations in the N. C. Central Rail Road, 100 miles above Raleigh, in a high and healthy country, containing two flourishing Schools, male and female. The houses are all new and commodious. The dwelling is one of the best planned houses in the State, has 7 rooms, 5 fire places, pantry, closets and wardrobes sufficient. There is no house more comfortable. All of the necessary out houses. Kitchens, Smokehouse, Barn, Stables, &c., has a first rate well of water in the yard, plenty of choice apples, peaches and grapes for family use.

Intending to remove to the East, I am compelled to sell, to enable me to do so, and consequently offer the property at the very low rate of $3,500 in current funds. Possession given the 1st day of November next. First come, first served.

T. H. SMITH.

Thomasville N. C., Aug. 30, 1865 3t pd.

*** *Standard* please copy three times and send bill to this office.

JENKINS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In TEAS only,

Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old Southern friends and others, that they continue to furnish as heretofore, a superior article of Tea, in their neat, convenient and secure style of multiple packages, each containing quarter, half, and one pound each. Also, in caddies and original half chests.

Orders by mail promptly executed. Terms cash.

August 7th, 1865. 30-3t

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Captain Lawrence who has been acting as Post Commissary here for some months has been temporarily relieved. His successor's name we have not learned.

The 48 N. Y. Regiment was mustered out of service some days ago, and left for home on Saturday. It has been doing garrison duty here for several months.

The city is now garrisoned by a Michigan regiment.

We call attention to new advertisements; not having space to notice particularly.

A difficulty occurred on Saturday at a saloon on Hargett St. which came near resulting seriously. A young man connected with the army had a difficulty with some one in the saloon and an attempt was made to put him out when a sentry was called to remove him. The young man being intoxicated did not obey the order readily, when the guard bayonetted him near the large arteries of the neck, which caused him to bleed profusely. His case is however not thought to be serious.

THE following General Order officially announces the appointment of Gen Ruger to the command of the department of North Carolina during the absence of Gen Schofield:

HDQ'S DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., August 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 133.

The following General Order of the War Department is published for the information of this command:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23d, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 134.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, U. S Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina, during the temporary absence of Major General Schofield.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In accordance with the foregoing order, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this Department.

Major Clint. A. Cilley, A. A. G. Vol's. (Brevet Colonel) is announced as on duty at these Headquarters as Assistant Adjutant General.

THOMAS H. RUGER,
Brevet Major General.

The probability is that Gen. Ruger will remain with us until the State is fully restored to her civil functions, as it is probable Gen. Schofield will hardly return from Europe before then. We repeat what we have said before, that the public interests will not suffer in the hands of Gen. Ruger. He is an able man and an efficient officer.

Change of Time.—The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad have altered its time schedule, the following being its periods for arrivals and departures daily:

Leaves Wilmington 6 00 o'clock, A. M.
" Kingsville 7 25 " P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington 3 05 o'clock, P. M.
" Kingsville 1 25 " A. M.

GENERAL NEWS.

Appointment.—Benj. C. Truman, of the New York *Times*, has been appointed by President Johnson on a confidential mission through the Southern States.

The St. Louis papers publish the income tax of that city in full. The pork packers take the lead; one of them heads the list with $400,000; two others follow with $299,400 each; a fourth comes in with $176,000, and so on, scaling downward to the lowest, which is $28,000.

A London paper says that General Lee is in Germany. A Liverpool paper, on the contrary, says he has just arrived in Wales, and is now building a nine-pin alley to be run in connection with a first-class restaurant. The same paper says Breckinridge is keeping a tin ware store in Jamaica. Reliable papers those European journals.

Several churches in Alexandria that have been used by the Government for four years as hospitals, have recently been delivered up to the congregations. The vestries, aided by liberal contributions from the Government, have put their churches in good order, and opened them for Divine service.

In addition to the information heretofore given that the Freedmen's Bureau had promptly annulled the instructions issued by the Freedmen's Bureau for retaining the lands of Southern who had been fully pardoned, it may also be stated that the President, about the same time, ordered the Southern Methodist churches, which had been in the hands of Northern ministers by military agency, to be restored to the ministers of the church South, who now assume their ministerial duties in New Orleans, at Memphis, and elsewhere.

Mass Meeting in Richmond.

A large meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held in the Capitol Square, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of giving expression to the views and feelings of the citizens in regard to the great change of Government which has been effected during the year, and of contradicting the reports of their insincerity, and of luke-warmness in support of the *Union*.

Judge Lyons was called to the chair, and addressed the assembly, setting forth in eloquent terms the necessity that existed for a free and unmistakeable expression of our *status*. He spoke of the promptness with which the armies of the Confederacy surrendered after General Lee's defeat, the quiet and simultaneous return of the whole South to their allegiance, and trusted that the Government and people of the United States would be satisfied with these proofs of our loyal spirit, and that we might be fully restored to all the rights of citizenship.

Mr. R T. Daniel then introduced a series of resolutions stating the loyalty of the people, their intention, and wish to stand by the Government, their rejection finally of secession, &c., and gratitude to and confidence in the President. The resolutions were unanimously passed.

Mr. Daniel and Mr. McFarland delivered spirited and interesting speeches, at the conclusion of which a committee was appointed to invite the President to visit Richmond, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

The proceedings throughout were harmonious and unanimous.

LATEST NEWS.

We are again indebted to Mr. Harris for late papers.

We announced some days ago that Bishop Lay had been arrested at Lincolnton and carried to Washington. We learn from the Petersburg *Index* of Saturday, that the Bishop had been released and had returned home. He was arrested on suspicion that he had in his possession important papers, which would be strong evidence against some of the political prisoners awaiting trial. The Bishop was treated kindly and was released as soon as he gave satisfaction that he was innocent.

Serious apprehensions were felt in England on account of the progress of the cholera. It has made its appearance at Marseilles, France.

The New York *Times* says that a large amount of cotton was arriving in that city. The stock on hand is estimated at 100,000 bales.

The impression seems to prevail that Mr. Davis will be tried in Norfolk, Va.

The 2d of October was fixed by the Mississippi Convehtion for the election of members of Congress and the Legislature and State and county officers.

Other items of news possess no interest.

New York drinks about 50,000,000 gallons of water per day The quantity of whiskey it consumes is beyond computation.

DIED,

In this City, on the evening of September 1st, 1865 after a long and painful illness, Walter Scott, infant son of Alfred and Susan Willis, aged 6 months and 5 days.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

Buying Rates.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

[From the North Carolina Advertiser]

Native Grapes of North Carolina.

Messrs. Editors:—The Daily *Sentinel* of this day's issue contains an extract from your paper, in which it is stated, under the head of "Grape Culture," that "the Isabella and Scuppernong grapes are natives of North Carolina; but we are not prepared with the evidence as to the indigenousness to this State of the Catawba—such nevertheless is the reputation of its nativity." I possess some evidence as to its nativity, which, if not entirely conclusive, is at least highly probable and pertinent to the subject, which I herewith submit for what it is worth:

I held a correspondence with the late Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the celebrated vintner, whose experience and intelligence in the culture of the Catawba grape were more extensive than those of any other gentleman in the United States, on the relative merits of American grape for wine making purposes, etc., in which he stated that "the Catawba was decidedly the best wine-grape in the United States, though it was subject to rot in his latitude; but he thought it might escape that disease *in its native element of North Carolina*." The Scuppernong he regarded as the best table grape; but said it made but a light wine in the vicinity of Cincinnati, owing to the lack of a sufficient amount of saccharine matter, which he thought that nature would supply *in its native soil of North Carolina*.

Speaking of the Catawba grape, Dr. Warder says in the Patent Office Report for 1859, page 433, that, "being a *native of North Carolina*, it will probably succeed far to the South."

Dr. Charles T. Jackson was employed by the United States government in 1859 to analyze and report on the saccharine contents of the native American grapes, in relation to wine making—He states that the Catawba, Scuppernong and Isabella grapes have already proven to be excellent wine grapes, and are extensively cultivated for that purpose; the former has already a just reputation, and the Scuppernong has the rich flavor and bouquet of the celebrated Tokay wine of Hungary—which will render it particularly valuable—and that its wine is the best thus far produced in the United States and with proper attention and care in its manufacture, he thinks that it may be made *so fine as to excel all other wines made on this continent*. By his analysis it contained but 9.8 per cent. of grape-sugar, instead of 12 per cent. which is necessary, at the least, to generate enough alcohol to preserve the juice from acidity, and recommends the addition of 4 or 5 per cent. of the *purest* sugar, or brandy made from its juice; but fails to tell us whether it should be put into the pumice or must, before or during fermentation. If any of your numerous readers has an infallible receipt for making this wine, he would confer a national blessing by giving it publicity, in view of the wealth and happiness which it may be destined to wield—if the opinion, which so generally obtains be correct, namely, that intemperance is of rare occurrance in the wine growing districts of Europe.

The Catawba has 21 3 per cent of grape-sugar, and 10.65 of absolute alcohol—nearly double that of any other grape in the United States. The Scuppernong is not affected by frost, rains, droughts, or mildew, and seldom or never fails to produce an abundant crop; its roots keep pace with the circumference of its branches, and only require room and scaffolding. No one has been able to give the limit to its longevity, nor the amount one vine is capable of producing.

Maj. John LeConte, of Philadelphia, reports a grape found in the mountains of North Carolina, which "*is in every respect equal to any of the varieties of the European grape*; very sweet, perfectly free from pulp, with no hing of that peculiar flavor which is more or less common to all other American species." He denominates it "Bland's grape," (vitis palmata of Vahl, or vitis virginiana of Poiret.) "leaves oval, cordate, smooth on both sides, deeply five-lobed, palmate, the divisions sub lanceolate, berries white with coppery cheek."

The capability of North Carolina for the production of an abundance of superior wine from her native grapes, is my apology for this lengthy communication. S. G. WARD.

Warren Co., N. C., August, 1865.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cook's, where you will get *good living, good eating, wine out if you like to drink*, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO T COOKE.

September 1, 1865 23 tf

L. P. OLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hillsboro Street,
Near the Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

TO TRAVELLERS!!

The Quickest, Cheapest Route
FROM
RALEIGH TO FAYETTEVILLE.

SIX Passenger Hack running three times a week from Morrisville on the N. C. Rail Road to Jonesboro on the Western Rail Road.

Passengers wishing to travel over this route will leave Raleigh on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7.40 P. M., and reach Fayetteville on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

Returning, leave Fayetteville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M., and reach Raleigh Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 A. M.

GEORGE B. BAKER, Proprietor.

Sept. 1st, 1865-23 6t.

"*" *Standard* copy 6 times.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, - - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, Greensboro',
New Berne, Salisbury,
Goldsboro', Charlotte,
335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST PHILADELPHIA

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of Real Estate and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct.
Rules in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

☞ Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865-23-tf.

ALFRED B. BENNETT, Chas. H. Bennett,
Jas. C. Van Pelt, Raleigh, N. C.
New York.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & Co.,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,
ALSO, FOR THE
Purchase and Sale of Other Stocks,
23 Whitehall Street, New-York.

We have also listed with us Mr. D. W. Courts, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.

Aug 30. 20 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AT 14 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh—
Paints, Oils Varnishes, and Paint Brushes.
Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers.
Stocks and Dies, Files and Borax.
A general assortment of IRON and STEEL.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in great variety.

D. T. CARR & WAY
Aug 30 21 3t With Hart & Lewis.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV C. B RIDDICK,
21 Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers, having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Gage in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh, and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $3.

S. A. DAVIS,
D. N. KILBURN.

Newbern, N C, Aug 28, 865-21 2w pd.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention!

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1865 td-pd.

IMPORTANT
TO Coopers, Laborers and Team Owners.

PROPOSALS INVITED

For the Melting, Straining, Barreling and Transporting to the Railroad 25,000 to 30,000 Barrels of Rosin in Johnston County, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer of North Carolina, his agent to contract for getting up all the Rosin belonging to the State in Johnston County, he invites sealed proposals until Tuesday the 12th day of September next, for contracts to make barrels, melt rosin, fill and head up barrels, and to transport to the Railroad all the Rosin in the following beds to wit:

Two beds, Amos Coats,' Johnson's District, 1,000 barrels each to be delivered at Clayton Depot; distance 18 miles. One bed, A. L. Bailey's, Shelter District, 11,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 21 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One bed, A. D. Northam's old Still place, Ingram's District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 14 miles. One bed at Barrsboro', O'Neal District, 2,000 barrels to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 28 miles. One bed, L. Whitley's old Still place, and at Tar Landing Ingram's District, 2,500 barrels to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 16 miles. One bed, B. A. Woodall, Shelter District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 16 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One bed, J. W. Hudson's, Meadow District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 28 miles. Mary A. Lee's interest in bed near Jerry L. George's, Meadow District, 800 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 22 miles.

Proposals will be received for any part or the whole of this work. For instance, A may propose to make and deliver the barrels, C to melt, strain rosin, fill and head up the barrels, and C to haul to Depot of any one or more particular beds, while D may propose to take the whole job at any particular bid or all the bids.

The barrels must be of good seasoned pine, well put up in eight substantial hoops, of the usual turpentine barrel size. The rosin all to be melted and strained. Contractors for melting and straining will be required to securely head each barrel by nailing in wooden hoops as a head lining. Contractors will also be required to expedite the work as rapidly as possible, and will be required to perform one fourth part of their contracts each month, completing the whole by the first day of February, 1866. Each contractor will be required to enter into bond with approved security, with condition for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

The State will make partial payment to contractors as the work progresses, reserving in each case at least one third of the amount due to each until the contract is completed, but no money will be paid in advance for work not performed.

The quantity of rosin in each bed as given above is the estimated quantity. Should it run over or fall under the estimate, the contract will be considered filled only when the whole bed is taken up.

The right to reject proposals is reserved. Those who make proposals can learn whether or not they have been accepted by calling at my store on Friday the 15th September, or any day thereafter.

W. H AVERA,
Agent for Pub. Treas of North Carolina.
Silverdale, Johnston Co., Post office address, Smithfield, N. C.

Note.—Where there are two places of delivery, named for any bid, bidder for contracts for hauling will be particular to specify at what place they propose to deliver, and if for both places, the amount for each place separate and distinct.

W. H. A., Agent, &c.
Johnston Co., Aug. 23, 1865-22-tsep12.

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7 40	P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.?7	A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45	"
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10	"

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6 00	A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.50	P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20	"

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00	P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.20	"
" Greensboro,	10 15	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5 25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00	"
" Greensboro,	1.35	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Peter burg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and, Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A M, Charlotte 6.40 A. M.—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12-21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.
To take effect Tuesday, June 27, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	8 00	A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25	"
" Huntsville,	5 46	"
" Wake,	6 13	"
" Franklinton,	7 09	"
" Kittrell's,	8 18	"
" Henderson,	8 53	"
" Junction,	9 30	"
" Ridgeway,	9 46	"
" Warrenton,	10 15	"
" Macon,	10 37	"
" Littleton,	11 20	"
" Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive Weldon,	1 00	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10 00	A. M.
" Gaston,	11 00	"
" Littleton,	12 45	P. M.
" Macon,	1 04	"
" Warrenton,	1 37	"
" Ridgeway,	2 13	"
" Junction,	2 30	"
" Henderson,	3 07	"
" Kittrell's,	4 03	"
" Franklinton,	4 44	"
" Wake,	5 23	"
" Huntsville,	6 01	"
" Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive Raleigh,	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

GOLD PENCIL AND PEN LOST.

LOST on Tuesday last between the Baptist Church and the residence of Thomas Brunch, Esq., a Gold Pencil and Pen. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the Editor of the *Sentinel*.

Raleigh, Sept. 1 23-3t.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.
CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!
CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.
SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!
ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 23-tf

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, a first rate, unencumbered Servant Woman, who understands taking care of children, housework and is a good seamstress. To a servant of this class, liberal wages will be paid and a good home secured. Apply to the editor of the Sentinel immediately.

August 26, 1865-1w

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores.
79 Pearl Street, New York.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

W. & G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H HARDIN.
N. O. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,
WINNINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Shootings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 26, 1865. 19 Sunpd

THE POST OFFICE BEING FOR THE present up stairs, and therefore inconvenient, a small flag displayed at the window will indicate that it is open. No flag, that it is shut.

A. MILLER, P. M

Raleigh, Aug 30, 1865. 21 tf.

☞ City papers copy.

GEORGE R. WILSON.
AUCTION AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
11 Campbell's Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES.

H Rieman & Sons, Baltimore. | P. S. Marsh, New York.
W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore. | Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

August 26-3mpd

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,
106 Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete Assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Mens, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

DAILY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1865.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

From the Correspondent of the New York Herald.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 26th 1865.

The Planters and the Crops

have been the most interesting topics of discussion during the past week. The steady increase in the arrivals of cotton by the railroads has had a corresponding increase in the arrivals of planters. During the last few days I have conversed with quite a number of these gentlemen, mostly from the interior around Camden, Columbia, Chester, York, Spartanburg and other places, and have succeeded in obtaining their general views and knowledge of the condition of the crops and the working of the new system of labor. The crops they say are bad. A considerable breadth of land was put into corn, but the long drought and desertion of the plantations by the negroes, when they first received the news of their emancipation, have rendered it certain that but little more than half a crop of corn will be made, except perhaps, in the extreme upper portions of the State. As the garrisons of the United States forces penetrated the different portions of the State labor ceased. The negroes left and flocked in crowds to the towns and headquarters rejoicing in their freedom and firmly convinced that it meant freedom from work.

The consequences can easily be imagined. The grass grew while the corn did not. The military were compelled to issue a general order compelling the negroes to remain upon the plantations of their former owners until the 1st of January, 1866, so as to insure at least a sufficiency of food to save themselves and the rest of the country from starvation. Contracts were drawn up under the direction of the military regulating all the details of labor and the division of the crop. These were submitted for approval to the various post commandants; but in the majority of cases the contracts proved useless. The negroes disregarded their agreements. They could not be made to understand that performance was at all necessary on their part. They knew that the contract guaranteed them food, clothing, lodging, medical attendance, and they "ought to know no more."

The laborers left the plantations at will, and planters who should have had from sixty to seventy hands in the field very seldom had more than twenty or twenty-five at work. In many instances the freedmen refused to work at all, and in some cases detachments of two, three and four soldiers were placed upon the larger plantations to insure the performance of contracts. So long as the detachments remained, and arrested and punished delinquents, the plan succeeded; but the moment the soldiers were removed idleness ruled the hour.

The cotton has suffered still more than the corn from this irregularity of labor, and the heaviest work on that crop, the picking season, is not yet come. But a very small crop of cotton—say one-eighth of the ordinary yield—can be hoped for this year; and the prospects of the next crop are not very flattering. This year the planters had the crops in before the old system of labor was done away with. How they are to get the seed in at the proper season for the ensuing year is a subject of anxious consideration.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF LABOR

seems to weigh heavily on the spirits and depresses the energy of the planters. How is it to be regulated? By the military, the Freedmen's Bureau, or the States? It is easy to say, let capital and labor regulate their own terms; but the experiment, as has been seen, requires the interposition of the military to prevent its utter failure. The difficulty never has been in making the contract, but in insuring its performance. When the freedman has learned the necessity of labor and the obligations of family the latter may then be left to regulate itself; but he is as yet as far from appreciating the importance of labor as that other fact, that with freedom he takes upon himself the support of his own family. In nearly every case it is the able-bodied, active laborer who has abandoned the plantation, leaving his wife and children to be supported by the planter.

Such are the general views of the large number of planters with whom I have conversed.—They appear to meet the questions put fairly and candidly. They acknowledge the defeat and destruction of all their hopes. They accept emancipation as a fixed fact, and are anxious to go to work and develop the resources of the State under the new order of society. But to regain a condition of prosperity, to cultivate their crops, especially cotton, they must have labor upon which they can depend. The experience of the last four months satisfies them that the late freedman does not and cannot be made to regard a contract, and if they have to resort to the military or judicial tribunals at every turn, then, they say, "We can do nothing." Time alone must determine the solution of this difficulty.

The Cable.

Capt. Anderson of the Great Eastern, in a letter, says it will require ten months to provide proper gear for lifting the Atlantic Cable, and to make necessary repairs to the Great Eastern. He suggested that a new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one be then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable, but thinks it useless to renew the attempt to lay it during the winter months.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is now printed on paper made from bamboo. The subscriber's object to the material. They are afraid of being bamboozled.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865 appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

LADY TEACHER WANTED!

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B RIDDICK,
Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H JAMES.
BAKER COWPER & CO.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Merchants
And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
4 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 24 3t.

FOR SALE

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate.
Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather Kerosene Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22. 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a forphysician. Also a complete travelling basket.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t

FOR SALE.

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Beds, Couns, &c., &c. Also a few bottles of Maderia, Cherry, Claret, and Rhine Wine, ten years old and of the very finest quality. Also, a very fine Piano.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &., &c. For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.
BAKER COWPER & Co.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ONE nice Mahogany Sofa, One Office Desk, very superior; One Invalid's Chair; Half Dozen Cane Seat Chairs; One Black Walnut Bedstead; One small size Bedstead for children, with Shuck and Hair Mattrass to fit. One large Hair Mattrass; One neat, small Table, and Two Quartette Tables.

A very nice sett of White French China, (Dinner and Tea.) Washing Bowls and Pitchers, with a variety of other Crockery. Also a lot of fine cut Glass, consisting of Goblets, Jelly and Wine Glasses, glass Bowls, Celery Glasses and Preserve Dishes, Decanters, &c., &c.

A variety of Tin Ware, Several neat Stoves and other Hardware. One very nice Guitar. An excellent lot of Carpeting, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs and Fender.

One Eight day Clock.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, August 26, 1865. 3t

For Sale.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (faces) by the wholesale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the wholesale; Sheet Tin by the wholesale and retail; Kerosene Oil Salt, Sugar Fish, three Family Carriages and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pepper Hops, Chocolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicine Chest with medicines and a nice Travelling Basket; Plantation Bitters by the case.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug 29, 1865. 3t

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,

LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug 19 2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered.) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619, inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 48. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery; *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.
SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug 28-1awGw [m]

Fine Hogs For Sale.

ON the 9th of September next, [Saturday,] I will sell at public auction at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, **TWENTY FIVE FINE HOGS**, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. K. PEARSALL,
August 26 tds Steward.